

2000 COMPENDIUM

**GLEN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
AND
RAINBOW BRIDGE NATIONAL MONUMENT**

Approved by: Superintendent

Date

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Date

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Date

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United States
Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
and
Rainbow Bridge National Monument

2000 COMPENDIUM: 36 CFR 1.7(b)

AUTHORITY

Designations, Closures, Permit Requirements, and other Restrictions and/or Specifications Imposed Under the Discretionary Authority of the Superintendent **Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 1.**

Under the authority of 16 U.S. C., Section 3, and Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 1, Parts 1-7, this Compendium of Superintendent's Orders is established for Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Rainbow Bridge National Monument. Regulations listed in this compendium are a requirement in addition to those listed in Parts 1-7 of Title 36 unless otherwise noted. The specific authority for this regulatory procedure is found in Section 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7 of Title 36.

In addition to these regulations, the following are also provided:

Written determinations that explain the reasoning behind the Superintendent's use of discretionary authority are required by Section 1.5(c) and appear in this document as italicized print.

Section 1.6(f) states that a list of those activities that require a permit must be maintained. That list appears in this document under 1.6.

As required by 1.7(b), these regulations, permit requirements, and written determinations shall be updated annually and made available to the public upon request.

Harbor defined: For the purpose of this compendium, the term "harbor" is defined as an area containing one or more of the following facilities: marina docking and/or slips, fueling and/or sanitation pump out stations, launch ramps.

Harbor areas are designated by wakeless buoy lines and/or breakwater barriers extending to and including the shoreline therein.

§ 1.5 Closures and Public Use Limits

Boat Mooring: The following is prohibited:

-- Tying or mooring a boat at public docks and pumpouts for longer than 30 minutes.

-- The docking, tying, securing, or anchoring of any private vessel (personal watercraft included) at government docks, launch ramps, or facilities.

-- **Rainbow Bridge** - Vessels are prohibited beyond the courtesy docks.

Determination *Public docks and sewage pump out stations are provided for the temporary convenience of the public. In order for as many visitors as possible to have access to these facilities, time limits on use are necessary. Without time limits, boats would be left blocking public access to these facilities for extended periods of time, preventing timely launching and retrieval of boats and interfering with emergency operations.*

Government docks, launch ramps, and facilities are for agency use in efficiently operating and maintaining public areas. Public access to these areas is not needed for public enjoyment and could interfere with efficient management. Vandalism and theft of government property could occur from allowing public access to these facilities.

Overnight Boat Mooring: Residing on boats is prohibited.

-- Residence defined: Occupancy of a slip, mooring buoy, or specific location, to include a campsite in a campground, on a beach, or any other location within Glen Canyon NRA for more than 14 consecutive days or more than 30 days in any year.

Determination *This order is in concert with Section 2.61, Residing on Federal Land and is intended to prevent "homesteading" in the area by persons whose primary interest is long-term residency. This order establishes the criteria by which residency is defined within Glen Canyon NRA. 36 CFR 2.61 prohibits residing on Glen Canyon NRA lands but does not define the term "residing". In Volume 48, Number 127 edition of the Federal Register, dated June 30, 1983, the NPS declined to define residency stating that residence situations vary from park to park and that parks would have to develop their own criteria.*

-- Overnight mooring, beaching, docking, or anchoring of occupied or vacant vessels, within the Wahweap or Bullfrog Developed Areas is prohibited ...except at approved concession assignments including buoy fields, covered slips, and rental slips, pursuant to a valid agreement with the concessioner.

Determination *This public use limitation is required in order to prevent the misuse of beach areas by leaving boats unattended for extended periods of time. Occupied and unattended vessels, especially large houseboats, inhibit the ability of the majority of visitors to gain access to the beach and load and unload in a timely manner. Unattended vessels frequently are set adrift by sudden storms and create a hazard for persons and boats in the immediate area.*

Bungee Cord Jumping: All man-made structures and natural features are closed to the purpose of jumping off by means of an elastic cord (bungee cord) or similar devices.

Determination *The National Park Service feels bungee cord jumping is an inappropriate activity within Glen Canyon National Recreation Area for reasons of safety (for both*

participants and spectators), interference with traffic patterns or other visitor use activities, and additional workload involved with handling added traffic, crowd control responsibilities, and emergency services. Such activities are also deemed inappropriate off natural features that may be subject to undue impacts of the activity and associated spectator traffic.

In August of 1990, officials of the Utah and Arizona Departments of Transportation were consulted in the matter. Both agencies stated that they would not permit it and in fact would work aggressively to prevent it off state highway bridges within Glen Canyon NRA.

Climbing: All man-made structures are closed to climbing and/or rappelling by any means.

-- Technical rock climbing within 1/4 mile of occupied Peregrine Falcon, Bald Eagle, or Golden Eagle aeries is prohibited.

-- All gear and equipment used in connection with climbing activities shall be removed by the participants before departing the area.

-- The use of glue or other aids that are permanent or leave a visible or long lasting residue is prohibited.

-- **Rainbow Bridge** - Climbing is prohibited within the boundaries of the Monument.

Determination *The prohibition of climbing within 1/4 mile of falcon or eagle aeries is intended to preclude interference with the mating, nesting, brood rearing, and fledgling activities of these sensitive species and to ensure that known territories remain undisturbed for future use by these species and remain unimpaired for scientific study or monitoring.*

The requirement that all gear, including pitons, chocks, or other climbing aids be removed and the prohibition against use of glues, chock, or other aids, is intended to preserve the natural character of cliff faces and preclude visual disturbances which may occur should devices or evidence be left in place.

The prohibition against climbing or rappelling from man-made structures is intended to protect public safety and preserve the integrity of the structures against damage.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument General Management Plan establishes this activity as inappropriate within the Monument.

Lees Ferry :

Personal Watercraft Use Below Glen Canyon Dam: The use of personal watercraft is prohibited on the waters of the Colorado River between Glen Canyon Dam and the downstream river boundary of Glen Canyon NRA where it adjoins Grand Canyon National Park.

Determination: *This closure will provide for the protection of environmental values and the avoidance of conflict among traditional visitor use activities.*

River Travel Upstream of Lees Ferry: River travel is prohibited upstream of the closure sign, approximately 1/4 mile downstream of Glen Canyon dam. A sign is posted on the shoreline on both sides of the river designating this closure. There is also a buoy, mid river, 50 yards upstream of the sign that designates the closure.

***Determination** The area above the closure signs is closed due to safety reasons: The proximity to water releases from Glen Canyon dam, and the possibility of items being dropped from the bridge.*

Horsepower Limitations: When releases at Glen Canyon dam reach 35,000 cfs or above, a minimum of a 25 h.p. motor is required for upriver travel from Lees Ferry.

***Determination** At 35,000 cfs and above, upstream travel becomes hazardous to lesser-powered vessels. Requiring a minimum of 25 h.p. motors is meant to prevent any underpowered vessels from being washed downstream into Grand Canyon during higher water flows.*

Colorado River Float Trips: The use of a boat on the Colorado River downstream of the Lees Ferry launch ramp to the Paria River without a permit issued by the Superintendent or in compliance with Section 7.70(e) is prohibited.

***Determination** In accordance with Sections 7.4 and 7.70, every person who conducts a float trip down the Colorado River is required to have a permit issued by the Superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park. The Lees Ferry Launch Ramp is the principal starting place for such float trips and consequently no other persons who do not have such a permit should be in this area.*

A permit is required for boat use below the Lees Ferry launch ramp to insure that users understand that regulations in effect below the launch ramp are specific to river running requirements and necessary to protect the river environment. There is not take-out before the first rapids and, therefore, the permit requirement allows the superintendent to insure that boaters below the launch ramp are aware of the hazards and it precludes unauthorized launches for trips through the Grand Canyon which would exceed the established carrying capacity.

Fishing: Fishing is prohibited in the following areas:

- All waters within the designated harbors as defined on Page 1, with the exception of fishing off vessels in concession rental slips or mooring buoys and the designated public use fishing dock at Wahweap Marina.
- From the harbor shoreline within 200 feet of any floating structure.
- All structural parts of the Charles H. Spencer Riverboat (Historic Structure) at all times whether submerged or exposed above water.
- **Rainbow Bridge National Monument**

Determination *This order is intended to prevent conflicts between users that might otherwise occur in these high congestion areas and also as a safety measure to prevent persons from being injured when fishing lines are cast or to prevent fishing lines from becoming entangled in propellers or other objects in busy marina areas.*

The order prohibiting fishing in the area of the Charles H. Spencer river boat is designed to protect this historic structure from damage or other impacts which may occur should persons climb on or anchor vessels to the structure in order to fish. It also preserves the integrity of the structure by preventing entanglement of fishing line around any part of it.

The Rainbow Bridge General Management Plan has established this activity to be inappropriate within the Monument boundaries.

Scavenging: Removing material from trash or garbage containers is prohibited.

Determination *While the National Park Service lauds and encourages individual recycling efforts, rummaging through trash containers for the purpose of salvaging any materials deemed useful, either for personal use or monetary reward, constitutes economic gain and is not a legitimate recreational activity for which the area was established. Further, such efforts result in the scattering of trash, disruption to other visitors, and unsanitary conditions.*

VEHICLE, VESSEL, AIRCRAFT, ETC., MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

Unless otherwise contained in Parts 1-7 of Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, the following Order shall apply to all areas within Glen Canyon NRA.

Within Glen Canyon NRA and Rainbow Bridge National Monument (NM), maintenance or repairs to, and commercial cleaning of, vehicles, vessels, and other motorized watercraft; aircraft; or similar motorized forms of recreation or transportation, which have the potential to pollute or contaminate the lands or waters administrated by the NPS, is prohibited except for the following areas or conditions:

Authorized Maintenance and Repair Locations:

Major repairs (or engine replacement) to vehicles, vessels, and other motorized watercraft; aircraft; or similar motorized forms of recreation or transportation, can be accomplished **ONLY** at the following facilities:

In Developed Areas

NPS locations

Government maintenance yards (government employees only).

Concessioner locations

Gasoline service stations, boat repair shops on rental docks, Executive Services boat repair shops

on marinas, land based auto/boat repair shops and associated grounds designed for the purposes of major auto and boat repair, and at concession-maintained winter rental boat refurbishment lots, in accordance with the approved Boat Rental Winter Maintenance Plan.

In Housing Areas

Limited authorization for locations in National Park Service (NPS) and Concession employee housing areas, according to established housing guidelines.

Commercial Uses (CUA/IBP)

Major repairs or extensive part replacement is prohibited on the slips, buoys or docks within Glen Canyon NRA, unless it is conducted at an authorized Concessioner repair facility.

Private boat owners

Major repairs or extensive part replacement is prohibited on rented slips, buoys or docks within Glen Canyon NRA, unless the work is conducted at an authorized Concessioner repair or maintenance facility. All major repairs must be conducted at the locations defined above, or the activity must be taken outside of the Glen Canyon NRA. Special circumstances will be reviewed on a case by case basis, and must have prior written authorization from the Superintendent.

Special Use Permits for the maintenance or repair of disabled vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, etc., in locations other than those authorized above will not be issued.

Major Repairs/Engine Replacement:

Within Glen Canyon NRA and Rainbow Bridge National Monument (NM), the following maintenance, repairs, or commercial cleaning practices for vehicles, vessels, and other motorized watercraft; aircraft; or similar motorized forms of recreation or transportation are considered major repair activities. Conducting major repairs in any area not specified above, to include the shoreline of Lake Powell, docks, parking lots, ramps, roads (paved or unpaved), or in the backcountry is prohibited:

1. The replacement, breakdown or repair of internal components of the engine, or the upper or lower drive units, to include the removal or replacement of the main engine. This requirement applies to outboard, inboard and inboard/outboard engines of powerboats, Personnel watercraft, houseboats, etc., or any other motor driven vessel or vehicle, aircraft, etc.
2. The repair or removal of any exterior surface that involves the use of fiberglass, resins, gelcoats, etc., or exterior painting of any kind, including hulls, transoms, pontoons, exterior of cabins, railings, stairs, and decks, etc., and to include the painting of registration numbers, boat names and decorative ornamentation, etc.
3. The sandblasting, sanding or scraping of boat hulls or decks, or use of chemical additives and solvents for the cleaning of boat hulls, outer decks, etc.
4. Welding on the exterior of vehicles, vessels, aircraft, or other motorized means of transportation, where the disposal of welding slag, flux, and spent rods into the waters or on lands

within the Glen Canyon NRA could occur. .

Note: A Special Use Permit for the maintenance or repair of the uplake Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) Ferry, or in the case of an emergency regarding disabled vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, etc., in locations other than those authorized above, may be granted on a case by case basis following a review of the emergency need by the Superintendent.

Authorized Minor Repair/Maintenance Locations:

Within Glen Canyon NRA and Rainbow Bridge National Monument (NM), the following locations are approved for minor maintenance, repair, or commercial cleaning of vehicles, vessels, and other motorized watercraft; aircraft; or similar motorized forms of recreation or transportation:

In Developed Areas

All locations specified in the “Major Repair” section above.
On the assigned Customer slip or buoy.

In Housing Areas

Limited authorization for locations in National Park Service (NPS) and Concession employee housing areas, according to established housing guidelines.

Commercial Uses (CUA/IBP)

Minor repairs or engine exterior part replacement is authorized on the customer slip, buoy, docks, or at an authorized Concessioner repair facility within Glen Canyon NRA.

Private boat owners

Minor repairs or engine exterior part replacement is authorized on rented slips, buoys, courtesy docks, or at an authorized Concessioner repair or maintenance facility within Glen Canyon NRA.

Authorized Minor Repair/Maintenance Activities:

Changing of oil, lubricants or fuel filters using a closed container method (i.e., suction of lubricating oil through a hose inserted into a dipstick hole), where fluids are pumped or siphoned into a container with a screw-on cap. Locations specified above, the following minor repair and routine maintenance activities are authorized to be conducted on an assigned slip or buoy, courtesy docks, or rental docks as approved by the Concessioner. All changing of oil filters, etc., shall utilize care and special absorbent pad(s), drop cloths, drip pans, etc., to prevent contamination of bilges, and inadvertent discharge onto lands or into waters of Glen Canyon NRA.

"Incidental boat repair activities" to include the changing of props on outboard or inboard-outboard engines, minor tune-ups, spark plug replacement, replacement of starters or electrical system components, replacement of inner and outer deck carpeting, and replacement of interior appliances (refrigerator, stove, air conditioning units, etc.). These activities must not involve a risk of inadvertent (or purposeful) discharge of fluids, cleaning agents, other solvents, solid

materials, or refrigerants into Lake Powell or the atmosphere.

Application of teak oils, stick-on decals, registration numbers, boat names, etc., or the painting of boat cabin interiors, when proper use precautions are taken.

Prohibited Maintenance, Repair, Commercial Cleaning and Disposal Activities

All activities normally conducted on vehicles, vessels, and other motorized watercraft, aircraft, or similar motorized forms of transportation which generate waste or have the potential to pollute or contaminate the lands or waters of Glen Canyon NRA shall dispose of waste oil and their containers through authorized waste oil receiving stations or recycling centers within Glen Canyon NRA. It is prohibited to:

1. Dispose of human waste, lubricants (oils and grease), solvents, paints, thinners, lead-acid batteries, undrained fuel or oil filters, saturated rags and unlabeled chemical containers, etc., that are (or may contain) a listed hazardous substance or waste into NRA dumpsters or upon lands or into the waters of Glen Canyon NRA.
2. Perform maintenance, repairs or commercial cleaning activities in the backcountry, on the shoreline of Lake Powell, in parking lots, on launch ramps, roads, or in the Concessioner dry storage lots.

Emergency Actions

Emergencies of a relatively minor nature that occur outside of Glen Canyon NRA developed areas, and that will not result in significant risk of pollution or contamination to Glen Canyon NRA lands or waters are allowed to be towed to repair facility at the nearest developed area.

Some emergency repairs (see definition below) are authorized if repaired on an assigned slip or buoy; others must be taken to one of the authorized maintenance and repair locations. In all cases, proper precautions shall be employed to prevent water and land contamination by escaping lubricant oils, fuels, solvents, human waste, etc.

Emergency Repair Procedures

Repair of any exterior surface which involves the use of fiberglass, resins, gelcoats, etc., or exterior painting of any kind, including hulls, transoms, pontoons, exterior of cabins, railings, stairs, and decks, etc., to include the painting of registration numbers, boat names and decorative ornamentation, etc., must be conducted at approved locations stated above.

Emergency repairs to vessels/watercraft/aircraft - defined

Those repairs necessary to accomplish the safe movement of a vessel, watercraft, or aircraft when towing the unit to a designated work area in a developed area, and that does not involve the potential for a spill of petroleum or other fluids. Emergency repairs include the exchange of lower drive units where oils are fully encapsulated, exchange of electrical components, and repairs to

mechanical connections, including shift linkages and steering gear. Where floatation stability is in question, limited welding and/or direct, patchwork (no grinding) fiberglass repairs may be performed to temporarily maintain hull integrity.

Emergency repairs to vehicles - defined

Those necessary to safely remove a vehicle from a situation in which a tow to a designated repair area is not available, such as from the designated, remote four-wheel-drive and deep sand routes in the backcountry, e.g., the Hole-in-the-Rock Road, the Flint Trail, portions of the Warm Creek Road, etc. These emergency repairs may include the complete change of components, such as whole axles or transmissions, but shall not include repair or replacement of internal components that would release fluids from oil reservoirs. When in remote locations where a tow is impractical or not possible, these emergency repairs may also include replacement of universal joints and components of steering gear assemblies.

Emergency repairs to aircraft - defined

Aircraft will continue to require the written permission of the Superintendent and consultation with the Federal Aircraft Administration (FAA) prior to repairs conducted outside of an aircraft landing strip or hangar.

Authorized Waste Oil and Spent Lead-Acid Battery Receiving Locations:

- All visitors and IBP's shall dispose of waste oil and their containers through recycling centers at Glen Canyon NRA or in the local area.
- NPS and concessioner employees living within residential areas may change vehicle/vessel oil and/or fluids at their assigned residential unit according to housing regulations. All waste oils/fluids and their containers shall be properly labeled and disposed of at the authorized NPS or Concessioner waste oil receiving stations in their Developed area.
- Visitor and employee-generated waste oil, or batteries, and batteries of unknown origin, discovered in the Glen Canyon NRA, are accepted by the authorized concessioner at marina and land based receiving stations. The disposal of replacement batteries, purchased outside of Glen Canyon NRA, shall be recycled through appropriate recycling centers outside of Glen Canyon NRA, unless the batteries are purchased from the Concessioner.

Determination *These restrictions are needed to enhance the water quality of Lake Powell and to protect lands, waters, and resources of Glen Canyon NRA from possible contamination by hazardous materials, industrial wastes, and/or other contaminants that are generated, or inadvertently spilled, during certain operations, use, maintenance, repair, or commercial cleaning operations. These restrictions apply to batteries, filters, used oil, solvents, cleaners, soaps, additives, other chemicals, etc., that are used within Glen Canyon NRA. This closure provides for the management of such work without compromise to paramount NPS stewardship responsibilities.*

Weapons: The following areas are closed to all shooting, hunting, and the possession of loaded weapons for reasons of public safety:

- Antelope Island
- All NPS lands and water within 1/2 mile of Antelope Point.
- All designated Developed Areas.
- All lands west of Antelope Canyon within Glen Canyon NRA that lie south of Lake Powell or the Colorado River.
- The area 1/2 mile on either side of Highway 95 at Hite and Highway 276 as they pass through Glen Canyon NRA.
- Within 1/4 mile of the Lees Ferry Public Launch Ramp courtesy dock.
- Within 1/4 mile of all existing developed shoreline campgrounds/sites and trailheads.
- Within the Lees Ferry Corridor the use of rifles is prohibited with the exception of licensed permitted hunting of big horn sheep.
- Within 1/4 mile of any structure. A "structure" is defined as, but not limited to: Any building, shed, outhouse, pump-house, camper, motorhome, trailer, tent, or vehicle.
- **Rainbow Bridge National Monument**

***Determination** The use of rifles and shotguns for hunting has been limited since 1986 because the activity conflicts with other recreational activities and the large visitation that frequently occurs in specific areas. Closing these areas to the discharge of rifles and shotguns, even during hunting seasons, does not affect a person's ability to otherwise conduct successful hunting activities elsewhere in the recreational area.*

The Rainbow Bridge NM GMP establishes the use or possession of weapons as inappropriate within the Monument boundaries.

§ 1.6 Permits : The following activities require permits in accordance with the sections listed unless otherwise provided elsewhere in this compendium.

- Carry or possess weapons, Section 2.4(d)
- Specimen collection, Section 2.5
- Camping (excluding shoreline camping), Section 2.10
- Audio Devices, Section 2.12

- Aircraft and Air Delivery, Section 2.17
- Explosives, Section 2.38
- Special Events, Section 2.50 (i.e. weddings, baptisms)
- Public Assemblies, Meetings, Section 2.51
- Sale or Distribution of Printed Matter, Section 2.52
- Livestock Use and Agriculture, Section 2.52
- Advertising, Section 5.1
- Business Operations, Section 5.3
- Commercial Photography, Section 5.5
- Construction of Buildings or Other Facilities, Section 5.7
- Vessel Horsepower Limitation, Section 7.70(e)(1)

Determination *Permit systems authorized and issued pursuant to specific regulations in this chapter, except Section 1.5, need not be supported by a written determination unless required by the specific authorizing regulation {48 FR 30262}.*

San Juan: All permits for water travel on the San Juan River upstream from Clay Hills Crossing are issued by the Bureau of Land Management.

Determination *The San Juan River is managed under a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The Bureau of Land Management has the responsibility for administering the river permit system which includes jointly establishing river use stipulations that minimize impact to the fragile river ecosystem and for maintaining public safety. Enforcing these permit stipulations is necessary for the maintenance of public health and safety, protection of the river corridor's natural and cultural resources and to enhance visitor recreational experiences.*

Orange Cliff Unit Area: All overnight use in the Orange Cliffs Unit Area within Glen Canyon National Recreation Area requires a backcountry use permit issued by Canyonlands National Park. Violating any stipulation of such permit is prohibited under this section.

Determination *The Orange Cliffs Unit is managed under a cooperative agreement between Glen Canyon NRA and Canyonlands National Park. Canyonlands National Park has the primary responsibility for administering backcountry permits which includes jointly establishing backcountry use stipulations that minimize impact to the fragile desert environment and on other*

backcountry users. Enforcing the permit stipulations is necessary for the maintenance of public health and safety, protection of the fragile desert ecosystem, protection of natural and cultural resources and to enhance visitor recreational experiences.

§ 2.1 Preservation of Natural and Cultural Resources : Driftwood may be collected from the shoreline of Lake Powell for campfires. Dead and down wood may be collected elsewhere in the recreation area for campfires except for those lands within the watershed drainage of the Escalante River and in the Orange Cliffs Backcountry Area. No wood may be removed from the recreation area. Collection of pinon nuts is permitted for personal consumption only and not for purposes of sale or exchange.

Determination *In accordance with Section 2.13(a)(1), fires will be allowed within all areas designated as Recreation and Resource Utilization or Natural zones by the General Management Plan except for the Canyons of the Escalante area and in the Orange Cliffs Backcountry Area. Accordingly, this wood collecting designation is established per 2.1(a)(4) as it is determined that wood collecting will not have an adverse resource impact, particularly when drift wood is collected and burned which is beneficial to lake operations.*

The following archeological sites are open to the public:

Defiance House
3-Roof Ruin
Lonely Dell Ranch
Lees Ferry Fort
Sheep Petroglyph Panel
Baker Bench Petroglyph Panel
Hole in the Rock

All other archeological sites are closed to the public.

Determination *The historic and archeological sites listed above are open to the public. These sites are identified in the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Archeological Resources Protection Plan as being open to the public as they possess characteristics that allow for such use without unacceptable damage. They are generally known to the visiting public through other sources of information such as guide books and tourist offices. They are highly visible, easily accessible, well documented, monitored at least annually and have been previously modified by visitor impacts or stabilization efforts.*

§ 2.2 Wildlife Protection : All areas within Glen Canyon National Recreation area are closed to hunting of wildlife with an artificial light.

Determination *This order is intended to provide a measure of protection to wildlife species which may be subject to unlawful taking during other than lawful hunting hours or by persons who are otherwise engaged in unlawful wildlife activities. It is also intended to assure that the natural habits or activities of animals are not adversely affected while being artificially illuminated nor that animals be unduly harassed which may affect feeding, resting, or mating.*

§ 2.3 Fishing : Lake Powell is designated as waters where live waterdogs and dead anchovies may be used as bait for fishing.

***Determination** There is a biological need to increase harvest of striped bass in Lake Powell. Striped bass successfully reproduce in Lake Powell, and exhibit cyclic population expansion beyond the capability of forage species to sustain striped bass population in a healthy condition. The health of the striped bass population is dependent upon matching the striped bass abundance with available forage food, which is primarily threadfin shad. Threadfin shad have periodic or cyclic population dynamics in which every two or three years the population declines to minimal abundance, then a year or two of adequate to good abundance. When striped bass numbers greatly exceed available forage, their growth becomes stunted and emaciated to the point that die-offs occur. Anglers lose interest in harvesting striped bass when emaciated fish condition precludes obtaining an edible filet portion. It is preferable to harvest as many striped bass as possible during years when the stripers are both abundant and in good condition. Angler harvest is the only method of control of striped bass abundance, and allowing fishing with anchovies as bait and broadcast attraction (chumming) with anchovies has been found to be an effective method in concentrating and catching striped bass. Use of dead anchovies for bait in Lake Powell conforms with State fishing regulations. The use of dead anchovies will not effect the sport fish, as there are catch and possession limits. To encourage striped bass harvest, there are no catch or possession limits for this species.*

The use of dead anchovies as bait for fishing will be allowed in Lake Powell for attracting and taking striped bass. All other methods and materials of chumming remain prohibited. Angler harvest is the only viable method currently available for reducing striped bass numbers and allowing these actions are management tools for maintaining a healthy bass community.

The waters of Lake Powell are designated for the use of live waterdogs as bait for fishing. Scientific data indicate that this established bait would not adversely impact populations of native fish.

§ 2.4 Weapons, Traps, and Nets : The possession or use of all types of projecting systems and launchers, including sling shots, water balloon and potato launchers, cannons, and catapults, is prohibited.

***Determination** In accordance with 36 CFR 1.5(a) the following determination is made:*

No restriction is added. However, water balloon and potato launchers are classified as being weapons. Water balloons and other objects fired through the air are capable of breaking windows, damaging other property, and directly injuring Glen Canyon NRA visitors.

§ 2.10 Camping

Camping is permitted except in those areas listed below:

- One quarter mile either side of Highway 89 within the recreation area

- All lands west of Antelope Canyon within Glen Canyon NRA that lie south of Lake Powell or the Colorado River
- Within 100 feet of any paved road
- On or along the shoreline of designated harbors as defined on Page 1
- Outside designated campsites along the Colorado River from the Glen Canyon Dam downstream to the Glen Canyon NRA boundary
- Within 300 feet of any structure, launch ramp, or airstrip
- Along the San Juan River from Clay Hills Crossing upstream to the Glen Canyon NRA boundary without a permit from the Bureau of Land Management
- On or within any archaeological site
- Between April 1 and June 15 at Panorama Point in the Orange Cliffs area
- Anywhere (including the shoreline) within the Wahweap, Stateline, Dangling Rope, Bullfrog, Halls Crossing, Hite, and Lees Ferry development zones, excluding designated campgrounds
- Camping in any location in Glen Canyon NRA for more than 14 consecutive days or for a total of 30 days within a calendar year is prohibited. A break in continuous occupancy of a campsite is demonstrated by a vacancy of at least one camping-day. A "camping-day" begins at noon and ends at 1159 a.m. the following day.
- Antelope Point is a day-use area only closed to all shoreline camping with the exception of camping by vessels outside of the shoreline designated as a "day-use" beach and delineated by buoy markers stating "no wake."
- **Rainbow Bridge National Monument**

The following are designated camping areas:

- Wahweap Campground, Wahweap Trailer Village, Bullfrog Campground, Bullfrog Trailer Village, Halls Crossing Campground, Halls Crossing Trailer Village, Lees Ferry Campground, and Lone Rock Beach.
- The pre-launch Colorado River camping area adjacent to Lees Ferry boat rigging area
- Established campsites, marked by signs, along the Colorado River between the Glen Canyon Dam and Lees Ferry

-- At Hite, between the marina access road and the shoreline, from 300 feet upstream of the marina houseboat loading dock to 300 feet upstream of the public launch ramp

Exceeding the following limits in designated camping areas is prohibited:

-- Group sites, Wahweap and Bullfrog Campgrounds--maximum of 30 people per site

-- Individual sites--maximum of 8 people per site; maximum of 2 tents per site; Wahweap Campground--maximum of 2 vehicles and/or trailers or 4 motorcycles; Bullfrog and Halls Crossing Campground--maximum of 3 vehicles per site (includes trailers)

The following conditions apply to camping areas within Glen Canyon NRA:

-- Within designated camping areas, attaching lines to trees or other vegetation by any method is prohibited.

-- When camping at boat only accessible beaches within 100 feet of Lake Powell's full pool level (3700 feet), no group limits shall apply.

-- When camping at vehicle accessible beaches within 100 feet of Lake Powell's full pool level (3700 feet), carrying capacity limits may apply.

-- When camping 100 feet or more from Lake Powell's full pool level (3700 feet), and outside designated campgrounds, group size for hiking and/or camping shall not exceed 12 people and 3 vehicles (and may be further restricted by permit). Groups greater than 12 people shall split into groups of 12 or fewer, and camp at least 1/2 mile apart.

-- Camping within the Orange Cliffs Unit requires a backcountry use permit available through Canyonlands National Park.

-- Camping along the San Juan River from Clay Hills Crossing upstream to the Glen Canyon NRA boundary requires a river running permit available through the Bureau of Land Management.

-- Camping within 100 feet of Lake Powell's full pool level (3700 feet) is permitted.

Determination: Limiting camping to specific areas is necessary for the maintenance of public health and safety, protection of the environmental and scenic values, protection of natural resources, implementation of management responsibilities, and equitable use of facilities and avoidance of conflict among visitor use activities.

Most paved roads in the area are major ingress/egress routes to major destinations within Glen Canyon NRA and experience higher volumes of traffic which are traveling at relatively high speeds. This restriction is intended to provide an additional safety zone away from this high-speed traffic and to maintain a visual corridor for motorists.

Camping restrictions in developed areas is intended to control use patterns in these busy areas where facilities are provided for the purpose of camping.

The Colorado River below Glen Canyon Dam experiences high visitation and fluctuating water levels. Campers are restricted to established campsites in order to prevent additional resource impacts along this riverine habitat.

The San Juan River is managed under a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management.

Unrestricted camping would cause carrying capacity levels to be exceeded, resulting in additional resource impacts and intrusions on legitimate river users.

During the period April 1 through June 15, peregrine falcons are nesting at Panorama Point in the Orange Cliffs area. These are a protected species and require special management consideration.

Camping time limits are intended to prevent domination of a campsite or the area by a relative few and to more equitably allocate use of the area. Time limits are also intended as a means to prevent an accumulation of impacts to backcountry campsites. Such impacts include, but are not limited to, improvements to campsites, accumulation of body wastes and litter, expansion of campsite areas and trails, and similar resource impacts. The rule also applies to those camped in developed campgrounds where the number of sites is limited. Finally, this order is intended to prevent "homesteading" in the area by persons whose primary interest is long-term residency.

The maximum size limit in established campgrounds of 8 per single campsite and 30 per group campsite is established to minimize impacts to a fragile desert environment. These size limits are a common industry standard and are applicable in the interest of resource protection and to minimize obtrusiveness to other visitors. The maximum number of vehicles is established to minimize impacts to natural resources that would otherwise result in soil erosion and trampling of vegetation, and to minimize obtrusiveness to other visitors.

The maximum group size limit of 12 persons in backcountry areas is established to minimize impacts to the fragile desert environment and on other backcountry users. Large groups cause more impacts to natural resources resulting in a concentration of human waste and trampling of soil and vegetation, especially in campsites. Large groups are also more obtrusive to other visitors and complaints are received each year about oversize groups from individuals or smaller groups who are seeking the quiet and solitude of a wilderness experience. Although not absolutely uniform to all agencies, 12 are a common industry standard and are applicable in the interests of resource protection and consideration for other visitors. The group size limit is not applicable to those persons camping along the Lake Powell shoreline because most of these groups camp aboard vessels or below the high water mark where resource impacts are minimal or easily managed.

Restricting camping in the Orange Cliffs Backcountry Area to designated campsites and establishing a maximum capacity will reduce the impact on an ecologically fragile area.

Continuity of regulations between Glen Canyon NRA and Canyonlands NP would ensure that campers would continue using low impact methods when crossing Glen Canyon NRA - Canyonlands NP boundaries.

Establishing special conditions is necessary for the maintenance of public safety, protection of environmental and scenic values, protection of natural resources, implementation of management responsibilities, and equitable use of facilities and avoidance of conflict among visitor use activities in public campgrounds.

Antelope Point: Overnight camping will be permitted when a developed campground is available for public use. This will ensure compliance with health and water quality concerns. Overnight mooring of vessels on designated beaches will be permitted until the Antelope Point Marina and Lodge begins development. There is a historic use of these beaches for water accessible camping.

Persons are permitted to camp within 100 feet of Lake Powell, again because additional impacts to resources are minimal.

§ 2.11 Picnicking : Glass containers are prohibited in the following areas:

- The Chains
- Lone Rock Beach
- Swim Beach
- The Coves
- Antelope Point

Determination *The use of glass containers in high traffic areas where visitors are most likely to be barefoot greatly increases the possibility of accidental cuts from broken glass due to improper disposal, accidental breakage, or vandalous discarding. Most products the visitor would find necessary to enhance their recreational experience, be it food, beverage, or health and beauty aids, are packaged in plastic, aluminum or steel containers. For this reason, this order does not place unreasonable restrictions on the visitor nor does it unreasonably limit their recreational opportunities.*

§ 2.12 Generators : Operation of electrical generators is prohibited during the hours of 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. in developed or established campgrounds or in any location within 1/4 mile of the nearest adjacent visitor. Generators must be adequately muffled and not create excessive noise.

Determination *Electrical generators are often used by campers to provide electricity for their use at campsites, which do not have electrical power, supplied. By their nature the engines on such generators produce a noise level which may be obtrusive to other visitors camping in adjacent or nearby sites. When properly muffled they do not produce an unreasonable noise during normal waking hours but do produce a noise level which may keep others awake during a time period when quiet hours (defined as 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. in Section 2.10(b)(4)) are to be observed. Although the use of generators during this time period could conceivably be addressed under Section 2.10(b)(4) or Section 2.12(a)(1), the intent here is to further address a*

common noise problem at sites so as to eliminate grounds for contention over interpretation of the provisions of either section.

§ 2.13 Fires

The following areas are designated open for campfires:

--In provided fire receptacles only at Wahweap, Bullfrog, Halls Crossing, and Lees Ferry Campgrounds and at campsites along the Colorado River between Glen Canyon Dam and Lees Ferry.

--Along Lake Powell's shoreline below high water level (3700 feet), except within the Wahweap, Dangling Rope, Bullfrog, Halls Crossing, or Lees Ferry development zones.

--Above Lake Powell's high water level (3700 feet) within Glen Canyon NRA, except within the watershed drainage of the Escalante River and Orange Cliffs.

Determination *The removal of fire debris protects soils and plants, and prevent the blackening of beaches.*

These orders relax the prohibitions against fires as found in this section by designating where campfires are allowed. Allowing campfires in these areas will have minimal resource impact at this time because: Fires are restricted to grates installed for this purpose; resource impacts of fires below the high water mark of Lake Powell are negligible and their remains are washed away or impacts mitigated by fluctuating water levels; and backcountry visitation in other areas away from Lake Powell is slight except for within the Canyons of the Escalante. Limiting fires in developed areas to receptacles in campgrounds provided for that purpose is necessary for the maintenance of public health and safety, protection of environmental and scenic values, protection of cultural and natural resources, implementation of management responsibilities, and avoidance of conflict among visitor use activities.

Restricting campfires to designated campsites will reduce the number of areas impacted by campfires and will provide continuity of backcountry regulations between Glen Canyon NRA and Canyonlands NP.

Fires or open flames, including those used in heating, lighting, or cooking, are prohibited within 300 feet of all archeological sites, at all fuel docks, and at all marinas, except within the galleys of vessels moored at marinas.

Determination *Prohibiting fires in archaeological sites is meant to protect these sites from damage that may occur from fires. Such damage includes destruction of ancient vegetal or other combustible remains, soot stains on walls or other features, contamination of hearths or ancient fire remains which could preclude accurate dating or other analysis of the site, and detract from experiencing an undisturbed site by future visitors.*

Prohibiting fires at fuel docks, the marina, or vessels moored at these facilities is intended to protect life/health/safety and public and private property at areas where fires are especially hazardous and with severe destructive potential.

§ 2.14 Sanitation and Refuse:

Within Glen Canyon National Recreation Area all persons camping within one quarter (1/4) mile of the shore Lake Powell, the San Juan River or the Colorado River, except at locations designated by the Superintendent as having constructed toilets, will have a means for use of containing solid human waste such as a portable toilet, a marine toilet on a vessel or a self-contained toilet in a recreation vehicle. A method of containing solid human waste is required for these locations if campsites are more than 200 yards from any constructed toilet facility. Use of a plastic bag as a receptacle for solid human waste and/or for disposal of solid human waste is prohibited.

Locations with constructed toilets: Lone Rock Beach, Upper and Lower Bullfrog, Stanton Creek, Farley Canyon, and designated camps on the Colorado River between Glen Canyon Dam and Lees Ferry.

Within Glen Canyon National Recreation Area disposal of solid human waste within one quarter (1/4) mile of the shore of Lake Powell, the San Juan River or the Colorado River in any manner other than into a human waste container as described above, a toilet or human waste disposal facility designed for that purpose, is prohibited.

Human waste from containers shall be disposed of only in designated pumpout or dump station facilities. Disposing of human waste from containers into restroom facility toilets, trash receptacles or in any other manner than into designated facilities within the recreation area is prohibited.

Determination Existing 36 CFR requirements for disposal of solid human waste do not adequately protect the water quality of Lake Powell and its tributaries because of extenuating visitor use patterns (2 million+ visitor nights per year) and fluctuating lake water levels. Disposal of solid human waste as required above is necessary to protect human health and the environment including water quality.

The use of plastic bags is prohibited because they are put into human waste facilities and clog the system or cause equipment to break. Human waste disposal facilities utilize a vacuum process that cannot work properly if plastic bags are disposed of into the systems.

In backcountry areas, human body waste solids shall be buried at least 6 inches below ground. Toilet paper must be carried out of the area or carefully burned completely.

Determination: Visitation levels are not currently high enough in other backcountry areas to require carrying out of all human waste. However, for sanitation reasons, waste matter must be buried completely. Waste matter that is left on the surface desiccates and creates the possibility of spread of infectious elements and is aesthetically unpleasant to other visitors.

Toilet paper tends to dry into a solid mass which decomposes slowly if at all in the dry desert environment and therefore should be carried out of the area. An alternative is to carefully burn the paper in the hole created for waste matter. This is allowed as a strategy to encourage visitors, who may otherwise be reluctant to carry used paper out with them and be tempted to leave it lie on the surface, to deal with the paper in an expedient manner.

Overboard discharge of human waste, treated or untreated, from any vessel into or upon parklands or waters is prohibited.

Determination: Existing 36 CFR regulations do not adequately protect the water quality of Lake Powell from vessels equipped with mechanical devices designed to pump and discharge raw or treated human waste directly overboard into lake waters. Prohibiting vessels with overboard sewage discharge capabilities is necessary to protect human health and safety and prevent the possibility of spreading infectious elements, and to protect water quality and the fragile ecosystem.

§ 2.15 Pets : The following areas are designated closed to pets:

- All archeological sites.
- All marinas, docks, walkways, and launch ramps, except when proceeding directly to or from a boat.
- Along the San Juan River from Clay Hills Crossing upstream to the Glen Canyon NRA boundary as designated by required permit available through the Bureau of Land Management.
- Orange Cliffs special permit area.
- **Rainbow Bridge National Monument, except for pets in vessels at the courtesy docks.**

Determination The prohibition against pets in archaeological sites is intended to protect such areas from unnecessary impacts due to digging or depositing of waste matter as pets commonly do.

Marinas, docks, walkways, and launch ramps are all areas which may be congested at times with many other people (and pets). These areas are restricted in order to prevent the unnecessary intrusion of a pet onto other visitors who may not want the pet in their immediate presence but cannot otherwise avoid it or who may feel the pet is in their way unnecessarily. It is also intended to prevent conflicts between visitors, persons and pets, or between animals by reducing the period during which a pet is in the immediate area. Sanitation is also an important factor in this determination as there are no appropriate places for pets to urinate or defecate.

Pets are prohibited in the Orange Cliffs area to remain consistent with the backcountry

management plan for Canyonlands National Park, which adjoins the boundary of Glen Canyon NRA. Canyonlands National Park issues all permits for this area.

The Rainbow Bridge National Monument General Management Plan establishes a prohibition against pets as an inappropriate activity within the Monument.

--Pet excrement within 1/4 mile of the shores of Lake Powell must be removed.

Determination *Pet excrement contributes to sanitation problems along the shores of Lake Powell. It is imperative that, like human wastes, pet wastes are contained and deposited in appropriate and safe ways in order to keep Lake Powell waters safe.*

§ 2.16 Horses and pack animals : Horses, mules, burros, and llamas are designated as pack animals except in the Orange Cliffs Unit where llamas are prohibited.

Determination *Over 80 percent of the National Recreation Area is open for grazing by livestock. Horses, mules, and burros, et al, are common kinds of livestock traditionally used for packing. Accordingly, their use in an area already used by livestock would in and of itself have no additional negative impact on Glen Canyon NRA resources.*

In 1988 the use of llamas as pack animals was examined in connection with a commercial use license application. It was determined that the use of llamas would not have an adverse impact relative to other authorized livestock and that in some respects llamas would have less impact than the other type of livestock. For these reasons, llamas are designated as an acceptable pack animal. The closure to llamas in the Orange Cliffs area is addressed in the Canyonlands NP/Orange Cliffs Backcountry Management Plan.

The recreation area is open to horses and pack animals except in the following areas:

- Orange Cliffs area permitted only with a permit
- That area lying south of Lake Powell and the Colorado River west of Antelope Canyon except on the Page Boundary Trail between Mid-Trail Overlook and the Horseshoe Bend Overlook
- Development zones as shown in the 1979 General Management Plan (Lees Ferry, Wahweap-Stateline, Lone Rock, Bullfrog, Halls Crossing, Hite)
- Accessible Shoreline Area: Crosby Canyon, Upper and Lower Bullfrog, Stanton Creek, Farley Canyon
- Alcoves and archeological sites

Determination

Excluding horses and pack animals is intended to limit the amount of resource damage to these

heavily used areas. Livestock use and associated by-products are not considered as compatible with heavy concentrations of recreational users.

Archeological sites are easily damaged by livestock and require special protection. Alcoves and overhangs are often archeological sites or paleontological sites, even if not obvious to the casual observer, which require protection from trampling or contamination. Likewise, they are sheltered from the weather and with slow to near zero biological decay rates, manure could accumulate and detract from or destroy natural and cultural values.

All horses and pack animals must be fed weed-free feed for 48 hours in advance of and for the duration of the trip within Glen Canyon NRA, except in the Orange Cliffs Unit where further restrictions apply as stipulated in the required permit available through Canyonlands National Park.

--Horses and pack animals may not be left unattended.

--No more than twelve horses or pack animals may be used by one group.

--Horses and pack animals must be tethered at least 300 feet from water sources and away from vegetation.

--In places where horses and pack animals are tethered, manure must be scattered at least 300 feet from water sources, except in Orange Cliffs Unit where further restrictions apply as stipulated in the required permit available through Canyonlands National Park.

Determination *The group size limit of 12 animals conforms to the same group size limit established for persons in Section 2.10 and is established for similar reasons: To minimize resource impacts (which are considerably greater as livestock hooves can cause more soil disruption and vegetation damage; vegetation damage as a result of grazing or browsing; greater accumulations of manure, and so forth) and the presence of large numbers of livestock can be very obtrusive on other visitors. This group size limit allows for a minimum of one animal per person or up to twelve animals.*

The requirement that only processed feed be carried into the area is intended to prevent the introduction or spread of non-native vegetation.

The requirement to tether or picket stock so as to prevent damage to live trees or shrubs is intended to protect root systems, bark, and foliage from excessive damage which can occur if stock is left restrained in one area for an extended period, even overnight.

§ 2.17 Air Delivery

The following is prohibited:

-- Jumping from a cliff or other fixed object with a parachute or similar device.

- Landing with a parachute or other device after jumping from a cliff or other fixed object.

Determination *This order is written as a result of a ruling issued in the United States District Court for the District of Utah (Judge Jenkins presiding) granting the defense's motion to dismiss in United States v. Oxx, et al., 2:96CR 077J. However, the Circuit Court of Appeals overturned this decision. This Order is in response to the above referenced ruling and perpetuates a longstanding National park Service procedure. This Order will remain in effect until the issues presented in the Oxx case are completely adjudicated.*

§ 2.20 Skating, Skateboards, and Similar Devices:

The following areas are open to the use of skates, rollerblades, skateboards, and similar devices:

- All NPS and concessioner residential areas.
- The Wahweap parking lots immediately adjacent to the concessioner Boat Repair Shop and lying south of The Coves Access Road from November 1 to March 31 of each year.
- The Stateline Launch parking lot from November 1 to March 31 of each year.
- Walkway from Wahweap Lodge to the Coves.
- The Bullfrog parking lots designated A and B, adjacent to the launch ramp, lot C (which connects to lot B) and lot E (across from the marina store) from November 1 to March 31 of each year

Determination *The residential areas, housing areas for concession and NPS employees, provides the principle areas for play and activity by children of residents. Skating and using skateboards are activities one can expect children to enjoy. These areas do not have any conflicting uses involving visitor recreation and they are areas in which traffic hazards are minimized. Similarly, the other three listed areas are provided for use by visitors and are designated as places where the activity can be conducted safely and without conflict with other visitor uses during the periods specified.*

§ 2.51 Public Assemblies, Meetings:

The following locations are available for public assemblies (See maps in Appendix A):

- The sidewalk in front of the Wahweap Ranger Station, but not including the concrete sidewalk providing direct access to the building and leading to the front door and the designated portion of the sidewalk to the north of the restroom, in front of the single car parking area, at the top of the Wahweap public launch ramp. This does not include the concrete sidewalk directly in front of the restroom, which provides visitors direct access to the building.

- The area to the south of the restroom building between the restroom and the handicapped parking spaces at the Stateline launch ramp.
- The sidewalk in front of the Lees Ferry Ranger Station, but not including the concrete sidewalk providing direct access to the building and leading to the front door.
- The south one-half of the Bullfrog Visitor Center parking lot, the boat ready area as designated on the attached maps, and the paved area between the curb stones adjacent to the restroom located at the top of the public launch ramp.
- The confines of the parking lot adjacent to the Halls Crossing Ranger Station.
- The parking lot adjacent to, and west of, the Hite Ranger Station, not to exceed the trailer sanitary dump station on the north side.

Determination *This action is necessary in order to comply with 36 CFR 2.51(e) to provide a map showing the locations available for public assembly.*

The areas provided should not unreasonably interfere with visitor service, but should provide substantial public recognition for any public assembly activity. (SEE APPENDIX A FOR MAPS OF ASSEMBLY AREAS)

§ 2.52 Sale or Distribution of Printed Matter:

Areas designated for sale or distribution of printed matter are the same as designated for public assembly (see attached maps in Appendix A.)

Determination *This action is necessary in order to comply with 36 CFR 2.51(e) to provide a map showing the locations available for the sale or distribution of printed matter.*

The sale or distribution of printed matter is allowed within park areas by a permit issued by the Superintendent and provided the material is not solely commercial advertising.

The areas provided should not unreasonably interfere with visitor service, but should provide substantial public recognition for any public assembly activity.

§ 2.60 Working Dogs : Dogs involved in herding stock in active grazing allotments may run free while working under the direction and control of permittee or his authorized agent.

Determination: *This permitted activity cannot be accomplished without allowing this specific activity with specially trained dogs.*

§ 2.62 Memorialization : All areas within the Natural and Recreation & Resource Utilization zones, as designated in the 1979 Glen Canyon NRA General Management Plan, but excluding archaeological sites, are open to the scattering of human ashes from cremation without a permit.

Determination *At present the incidence of this type activity is minimal. Such activity can occur without causing any negative impacts to the resources of the area.*

§ 3.3 Boating and Water Use Activities, Permits

Deploying a boat on Lake Powell for more than thirty (30) consecutive days without a permit is prohibited. Possession of a valid Boat Storage Agreement for a slip or buoy with an authorized concessioner is recognized as a permit.

Private vessels over 75 feet in total length and 22 feet total beam are prohibited. For purposes of this section, total length and beam include all temporary and permanent appurtenances. Manually operated gangplanks designed for passenger boarding that retract flush with the hull when the vessel is underway will be exempted from the appurtenance clause. Total length will be determined by a straight line measurement from the foremost part of the vessel to the aftmost part of the vessel, measured end to end over the deck excluding sheet, and measured parallel to the centerline, with all appurtenances, (excluding gangplanks) in a fully extended position. Total beam will be determined by a straight-line measurement from the outermost sides of the vessel at its widest point with all appurtenances in a fully extended position.

Determination: *The 75 foot total length and 22 foot total beam are dictated by natural and/or design limitations of marinas, fairways, docks, slips, buoy fields, boat ramps, fueling and pumpout facilities. Vessels exceeding that length and/or beam pose potential safety hazards when operated in and around these areas. Specifically, those hazards include but are not limited to collision with a fixed object, collision with a floating object, and collision with another vessel or vessels. The hazards increase when these areas and facilities are congested with other vessel traffic and/or when weather conditions are less than favorable. Vessels equipped with auxiliary equipment such as bow/stern thrusters and camera systems can increase a vessel's maneuverability, but do not necessarily mitigate the aforementioned hazards.*

*The term **total length** used in this section is not to be confused with the term **length overall**. Length overall does not include appurtenances such as bowsprits, rudders, outboard motor brackets, davits, booms, platforms, slides, handles, fittings, attachments, and extensions. Inclusion of moveable appurtenances in their fully extended, deployed, or operating configuration as part of the total measurement of the vessel will place a limit on the length of vessels that may be operated with such equipment deployed. Deployment of appurtenances may be intentional, particularly if the equipment was designed to be deployed while underway, or may be accidental, particularly if the equipment was not secured properly. Recent trends in recreational boat construction have led to some innovative additions to basic hull configurations and these additions can result in a vessel that is significantly longer than a vessel measurement that does not include appurtenances. The terms **total length** and **total beam** used in this section are derived from definitions found in Title 36 CFR Section 183.3*

§ 3.6 Prohibited Operations

All motorized vessels are prohibited from further upstream travel at the following areas:

-- Escalante River at the confluence of Coyote Creek

Determination *Allowing motorized watercraft to be operated up the Escalante Arm of Lake Powell to Coyote Creek will enable motorized visitors reasonable access to view Stevens Arch, a popular geological landmark and sightseeing attraction, as well as to hike nearby canyons - including Coyote Gulch. Areas upstream will subsequently maintain an atmosphere of quiet and solitude, qualities that backpackers and other backcountry hikers desire while visiting the area. Similarly, fragile riparian areas upstream will be protected from exceeding physical and social carrying capacities due to easy access by motorized watercraft. Also, river water quality will be protected from fuel spills or other discharges and additional human waste accumulations.*

Coyote Gulch is the most popular destination of backcountry hikers in the Escalante Canyons and most visitors to the canyon hike all the way to the Escalante River confluence. Allowing motorized watercraft traffic upstream to the Coyote confluence presents a reasonable accommodation of both categories of visitors to the vicinity.

-- San Juan River at the Clay Hills pullout

-- Colorado River at the base of Imperial Rapid

-- Dirty Devil River at that point where measurable downstream current is encountered

Except in instances of emergency circumstances directly affecting the health and safety of visitors, upstream motorized travel by all motorized vessels will be prohibited upstream from Clay Hills pullout on the San Juan River and Imperial Rapid on the Colorado River. Upstream motorized vessel travel will be permitted on the Dirty Devil River along the entire length of the Dirty Devil Arm of the Lake to that point where measurable downstream current is encountered.

Any motorized vessels on those open portions of the rivers will be subject to all other restrictions applicable to other river parties including, but not limited to, camping permit requirements, human waste sanitation, and campfires.

Determination *The state of Utah has established the "last active rapid" on The Colorado River as the location where rafting parties are no longer required to wear Personal Flotation Devices at all times (Utah R651-215-12). Upstream motorized running of rapids is an advanced boating skill that most visitors to the recreation area do not possess. Restricting motorized boating parties to areas below these rapids prevents visitors from endangering themselves to the unrecognized dangers inherent in running up rapids, and in doing so violating State PFD regulations should they not be wearing their life jackets. Boaters attempting to run upstream in these rapids pose a high risk to themselves and to downstream traffic.*

In the recent past the rapids have been the last active rapids on the Colorado River. Extreme fluctuation of the lake levels of Lake Powell could result in other "rapids" being present. For

the sake of consistency this rapid will be considered the "last active rapid."

Imperial Rapid has also been used by the commercial rafting companies as a location where they meet river trips with motorized vessels launched at Hite to tow the rafts across the flatwater sections to Hite. Restricting motorized travel below this point would alter this traditional use.

Clay Hills is the traditional termination and pullout retrieval point for rafting parties on the San Juan River. Designating this point for prohibited upstream traffic will preclude recreational use conflicts.

Operating a vessel in excess of 5 mph or creating a wake in the following areas is prohibited:

- Within harbors as defined above, mooring areas, and wakeless areas
- Within any other "No Wake" buoyed area

Launching and retrieval of vessels is permitted at the following locations:

- All public launch ramps
- The area of beach within the Lone Rock off-road use area as designated in Section 1.7
- Vessels up to 25 feet at Lone Rock Beach
- The beach areas legally accessible by motor vehicles at the primitive camping area of Stanton Creek, Upper Bullfrog North, and Upper Bullfrog South
- The San Juan River take-out at Clay Hills Crossing
- The Red Canyon area
- The Piute Farms area
- At Hite, from 300 feet upstream of the public launch ramp to 300 feet upstream of the marina houseboat loading dock
- The Farley Canyon area
- The White Canyon area

Bullfrog and Halls Crossing Ferry Ramp or areas adjacent to the marina may be used only when authorized by the Superintendent or his/her designee.

Determination *The above areas are public launch ramps specifically developed for vessel launching and retrieval or areas accessible by road which are beaches or other areas which are suitable for launching and retrieving boats and which do not suffer undue degradation of*

natural or cultural values as a result.

Lone Rock Beach, a natural undeveloped launch area, has an angle of underwater slope that precludes the launching of vessels exceeding 25' in length.

The use of ferry launch ramps or areas adjacent to marinas as addition launch and retrieval areas is intended to reduce occasional congestion or overcrowding at regular launch ramps.

§ 3.20 Water Skiing : Any towing of persons by vessels is permitted on the waters of Lake Powell except in Forbidding and Bridge Canyons, harbors and marinas, or wakeless areas.

Determination *Heavy visitor use patterns in these areas of natural and architecturally confined spaces, including the frequent passage of tour boats prohibits safe water skiing.*

§ 3.21 Swimming : Swimming is permitted except within harbors and mooring areas.

--Diving, swimming, and sunbathing are prohibited at Rainbow Bridge National Monument.

Determination *Safety is the primary factor. These areas require maneuvering by vessels in confined, designated areas with heavy marine traffic that prohibits safe swimming, and areas that experience a high concentration of visitation.*

Rainbow Bridge NM GMP has established these activities as inappropriate within the Monument boundaries.

§ 4.10 Travel on Glen Canyon NRA Roads and Designated Routes : Only those roads designated in the General Management Plan or Glen Canyon NRA Brochure are open to vehicle traffic.

The following area is designated as an off-road-vehicle use area:

-- The Lone Rock Beach (LRB) off-road-vehicle use area, is defined as the area of the hill located above LRB bounded on the east by the first inlet at the southern most end of the shoreline/beach area, to the established fence line on the south, southeast. This fence line marks the southernmost boundary and continues to the west all the way to the LRB access road. The south side of the LRB access road is the northern boundary and continues until pavement ends, with the lakeside boundary being the uppermost road that parallels the shoreline at the base of the hill. The road continues to the intersection of the southeast boundary at the first inlet at the southernmost end of the beach/shoreline.

Determination: *This area has been specifically designated in the Lone Rock Development Concept Plan.*

§ 4.21 Speed : Speed limits differing from those established in 36 CFR are as follows (road admin numbers are indicated):

Wahweap area:

- 55 mph on Lakeshore Drive (102) except where a slower speed is indicated, beginning 0.5 miles north of south Lakeshore Drive intersection with Highway 89 to 0.2 mile south of intersection with NPS employee housing area road
- 45 mph on Wahweap Blvd (102 extension) from north entrance intersection with Highway 89 to intersection with Stateline Drive (102 extension)
- 35 mph on Lakeshore Drive (102) beginning at south intersection with Highway 89 to 0.5 miles from intersection; 0.1 mile south of intersection with NPS employee housing area road to intersection with Wahweap Blvd (102 extension); Stateline Drive (102 extension) from intersection with Wahweap Blvd to Wahweap Trailer Village; and Lone Rock Beach access road (136)
- 25 mph on Lakeshore Drive (102) north of intersection with Wahweap Blvd (102 extension) and including Stateline area; Wahweap Blvd east of intersection with Stateline Drive (102 extension); and Stateline Drive north of intersection with Wahweap Boulevard
- 15 mph in all developed areas (as per Section 4.21) and Lone Rock Beach (157)

Lees Ferry area:

- 25 mph on Highway 89a from the campground intersection to the 15 mph speed limit sign approximately 100 yards before the launch ramp; and the River Road
- 15 mph on Highway 89a from approximately 100 yards before the launch ramp to the launch ramp

Bullfrog area:

- 35 mph on Highway 276 from the Bullfrog Visitor Center intersection to the campground intersection; Ferry road
- 25 mph on Highway 276 from the campground intersection to the Marina Access Road intersection; the entire Marina Access Road; Dry Storage Access Road; Covered Slips Access Road; NPS Residential/Maintenance Area Access Road from Highway 276 to the maintenance area intersection; Stanton Creek Road; Burr Trail
- 20 mph on Highway 276 from the Marina Access Road intersection to the Hobie Cat Beach Road intersection; Anasazi Lodge Access Road
- 15 mph on Highway 276 from the Hobie Cat Beach Road to the launch ramp; the entire Hobie Cat Beach Road; Campground Access Road; NPS Residential Area Roads beyond maintenance area intersection; Microwave Tower Road; Airstrip Road; Bullfrog South

Access Roads; Bullfrog North Access Roads; Trailer Village Roads; Concessionaire Housing Area roads

-- 15 mph on campground loop roads; Painted Hills RV Park loop road

Halls Crossing area:

-- 35 mph on Highway 276 from the Lake Canyon Road intersection east for .8 miles

-- 25 mph on Highway 276 from the cattle guard into the Halls Crossing Developed Area and all peripheral roads in the developed area excluding roads within the residential area and campground which are 15 mph per Section 4.21

Hite area:

-- 25 mph on the Farley Canyon Access Road from SR 95 to Lake Powell; Hite Access Road from a point .1 mile north of the residential area turnoff to a point .2 miles north of the intersection with the marina access road

-- 15 mph on the Hite Access Road from a point .2 miles north of the intersection with the marina access road to the top of the main launch ramp and west to the marina parking area

Determination *The Wahweap area has a well-developed road system that provides for ample, line of sight to on-coming traffic.*

The 15 mph speed limit is maintained in specific developed areas.

However, the distance involved between developed areas and adjoining communities makes the 15 mph and the 45 mph speed limit dichotomy listed in Title 36 unreasonable.

Additional speed limit signing and limits are added in order to provide for transit between more distant units. The additional speed limits provided for by this determination is 35 mph and 55 mph. These speed limits are traditional speeds on the respective roads and do not represent a change from past signing. The roadways are presently signed for these speeds.

Differing speed limits are also used in deceleration zones, in areas with congested motor vehicle and pedestrian traffic, where children may be playing, and where road surface, character, or design does not allow for a faster safe speed.

The 35 mph zone on Highway 276 near Halls Crossing is due to the rough road surface which has resulted in vehicles bottoming out at higher speeds.

This determination relaxes 36 CFR Section 4.21 and adds additional speed limit designations when roads are signed.

§ 7.70 (c) *Water Sanitation*

For the purpose of defining “sealed” in this regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

1. When a vessel so equipped with toilet facilities and/or a marine sanitation device that is capable of overboard discharge has all sewage discharge hoses completely disconnected from thru-hull fittings and sewage holding tanks and the thru-hull fittings and sewage holding tanks have all discharge outlets capped or plugged so to prevent leakage.
2. For the purpose of this section a deck mounted pump-out fitting would not be construed as an overboard discharge outlet.

Determination When 38 CFR 7.70 (c) and similar USCG regulations were written, marine overboard sewage discharge systems were not that common on inland waters and practically all were limited to larger vessels that were considered ocean going. These “older” marine sewage discharge systems were constructed with a “Y valve” that allowed the systems to be secured (sealed), by either paddle locking, wiring or removing the handle of the “Y valve.” In recent years marina sanitation systems installed aboard vessels have changed. Today, some manufacturers are installing sewage systems that directly discharge raw/untreated sewage overboard on vessels as small as 21 feet and these vessels are not equipped with the traditional “Y valve.” The newer marine overboard discharge systems can electronically pump untreated human waste directly overboard in a matter of seconds and there are no mechanical means of “sealing or securing” these systems.

